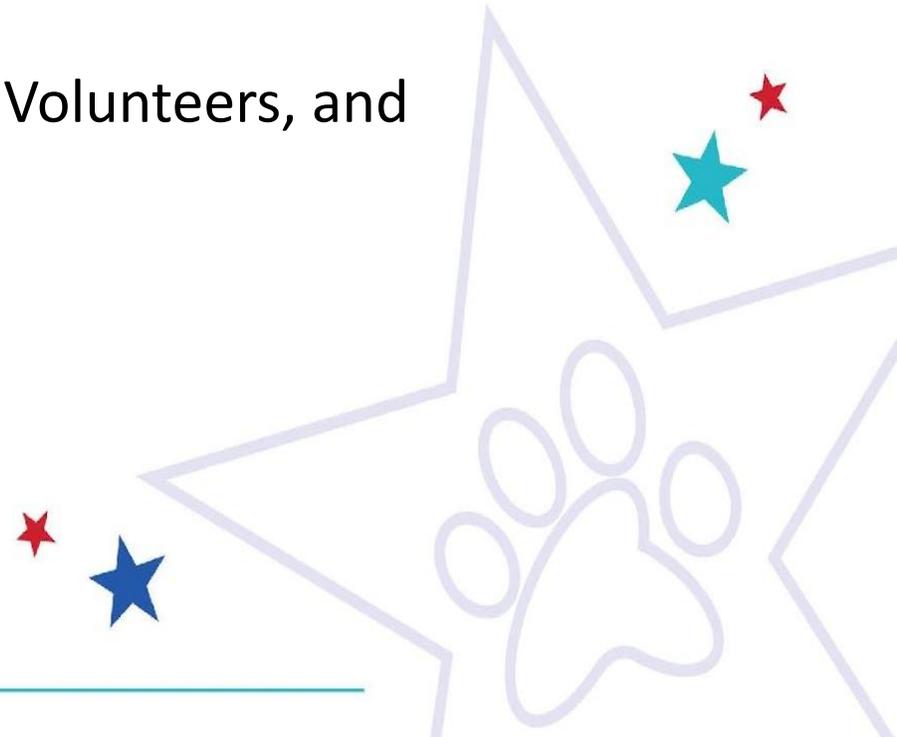


# Walking Class

Freedom Service Dogs Puppy Raisers, Kennel Volunteers, and  
Weekend Fosters



# Equipment

- Flat Collar or Martingale Collar
- Transport Lead (Kennels and Weekend Fosters)
- Transport Tube (Kennels)
  
- 4ft Leash (Puppy Raisers)
  - No flexi-leads
  - No bungee leads
- Treat Bag (Puppy Raisers and Weekend Fosters)
- Clicker (Puppy Raisers)



# Equipment



Martingale Collar



Flat Collar



Transport Lead



Transport Tube



Treat Bag



Clicker



# Using the Transport Lead

## YouTube Video



Step 1: Pull the black stopper back and make a large loop



Step 2: Put the loop over the dog's head with the clip/stopper off to the left (as you are facing the dog)



Step 3: Twist the loop so it makes a figure-8.



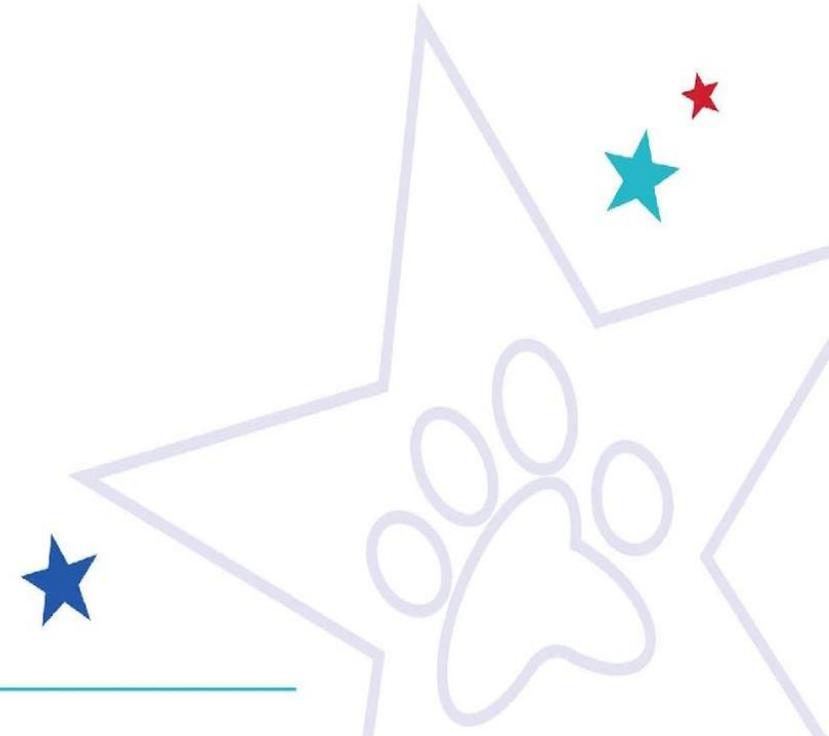
Step 4: Put the loop over the dog's muzzle, with the clip off to the left



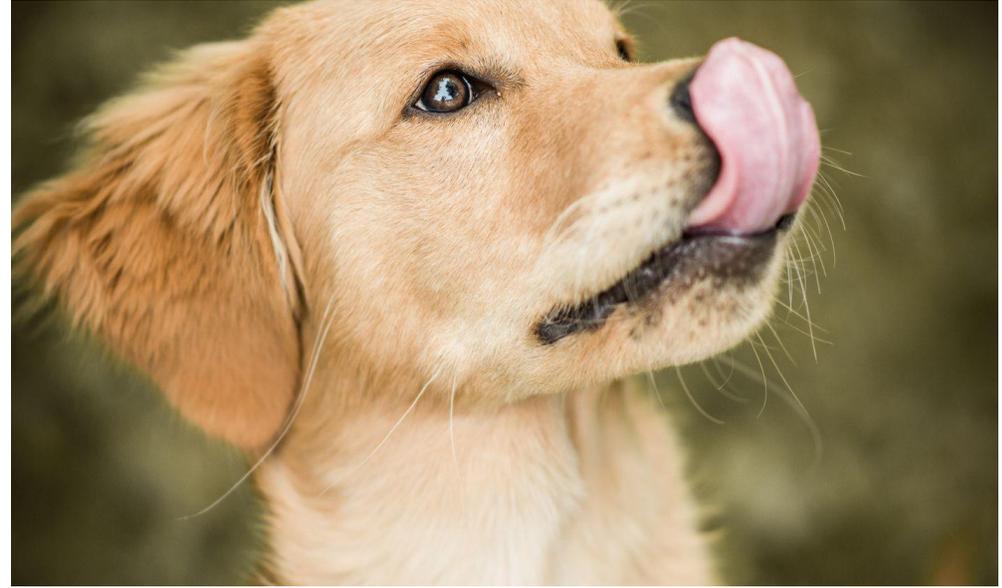
Step 5: Slide the black stopper so the leash is snug around the dog's head, with the leash high on the neck and close to the dog's jaw/skull (not low on the neck).



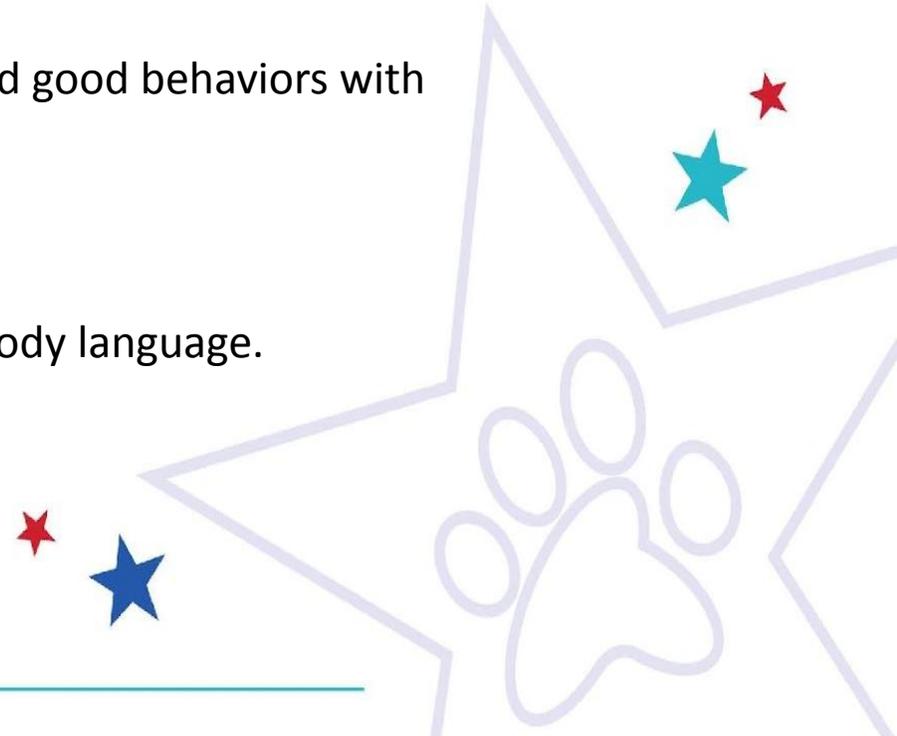
Step 6: Attach the safety clip to the dog's collar.



# Walking Basics



- **Bring kibble for puppies and a transport tube for adults**
  - FSD trains our dogs with primarily positive reinforcement, meaning we reward good behaviors with treats!
- **Stay Relaxed!**
  - “Emotions travel down the leash.”
  - Dogs will pick up on tightened grips, tension in our voices, or anxiety in our body language.
- **Motivate Your Dog!**
  - Higher pitched verbal praise and a quick pace can help a distracted dog focus
  - Low pitched verbal praise and calm petting can calm a dog down



# Proper “Heel” Position

- A “loose leash” is when your dog isn’t pulling ahead and remains on your left side with their shoulders in line with your hip. This is also known as “Heel” Position
- There should be slack in the leash
- The dog should be focused and walking calmly
- They should not pull or lunge to sniff, visit people, greet other dogs, or eat things off the ground



# Pulling

- What are some reasons your puppy pull on leash?
- How might we fix this?
  - **Stop.**
    - Stand like a tree
    - Don't let more leash out
    - Wait until your puppy releases the pressure on the leash
    - Start walking again
  - **Don't** reward right away
  - **Do** reward after a step or two of proper heel position
- Expectations change based on the age and training of the puppy.
- This is used no matter what direction your puppy is pulling.



# Safety

- FSD dogs should NEVER, EVER be off leash on walks!
- Ideally, limit walks to be shorter when the temperature is above **80°** or below **32°**.
- Avoid other dogs as much as possible by keeping your distance, walking in a different direction, or pulling off to the side as another dog passes
- Do not let your dog eat anything off the ground or drink out of puddles.
- Don't let your puppy greet other people and **NEVER** let them greet other dogs on leash.
- "Leave it" should only be used if your puppy is actively trying to get at something – it is a reminder not a cue.
- If an off-leash dog is approaching, you can make yourself look big by raising your arms out, or toss a handful of treats at the approaching dog while you move away



# Motivation



© Can Stock Photo



# What behaviors do I mark?

- **What is a marker? How do I use it?**
- **Maintaining “Heel” Position**
  - Mark and treat for your dog maintaining a proper heel position.
  - Don’t wait for them to pull to mark for correct behavior
- **Disengaging From Distractions**
  - If your dog looks at something that could be distracting (bunny, people, sound, etc.) and then look back at you, mark and treat.
- **Ignoring Distractions**
  - Not sniffing the person you walk passed or try to eat something off the floor.
- **Stopping When You Stop**

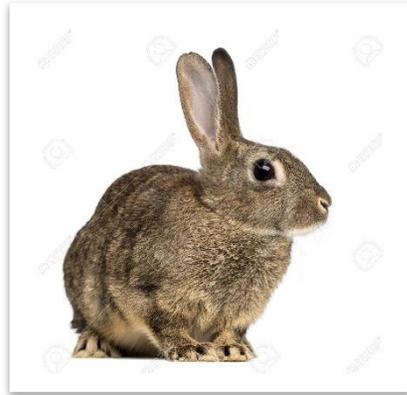
# Do's and Don'ts

DO	DON'T
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="616 505 1345 602">1. Be ready to catch good behaviors and mark them</li><li data-bbox="667 676 1294 773">2. Utilize proper leash holding techniques – i.e. “anchor hand”</li><li data-bbox="616 848 1345 945">3. Reward often as you build a new relationship</li><li data-bbox="642 1019 1319 1173">4. Be proactive when it comes to distractions and difficult situations</li><li data-bbox="810 1248 1151 1288">5. Bring kibble!</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="1365 562 2094 716">1. Pre-load your hand with treats or have your hand in the treat pouch</li><li data-bbox="1574 791 1890 831">2. Repeat cues</li><li data-bbox="1406 905 2058 1002">3. Use constant chatter to keep your dog's attention</li><li data-bbox="1416 1076 2048 1173">4. Wrap the leash around your hand</li><li data-bbox="1431 1248 2084 1402">5. Forget to be aware of your surroundings when focusing on your dog</li></ol>





Leash Reactivity



Prey Drive



Poor Manners

## What Problems Might I run Into?



Jumping



Sniffing

# How to Address These Problems

- **#1** if you do experience any of these issues, you can refer to the FAQ for basic training guidance. Weekend Fosters and Puppy Raisers will each have access to an FAQ related to the individual program.
- **#2** if the FAQ guidance is not enough, puppy raisers should reach out to the puppy development trainers. Weekend fosters should follow the emergency contact protocol if they are unable to address the issue safely.
- **Solutions for in the moment:**
  - If you have a transport tube or kibble and are in an urgent situation, use it as a lure to get the dog or puppy away
  - Get space – move your dog away from the distraction
  - Regain your puppy’s attention by asking for an easy cue like “sit”
  - Continue in a different direction

